

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

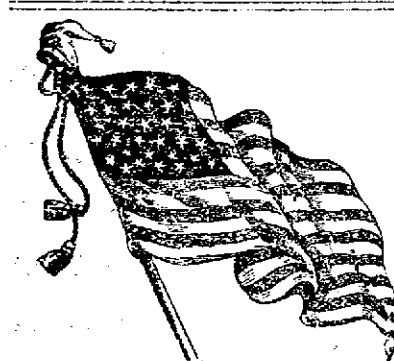
NUMBER 168.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOYD. BIRAM BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24, 1861.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HONORABLE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 13, 1861.

The Opening of the Mississippi River.

One of our eastern exchanges says that northern commerce is independent of the war. This may be true of the north and east, but this remark is not true of the west. So long as the Mississippi river is blockaded by the rebels the commerce of the north west will suffer immensely.

The large shipments of produce and lumber which formerly floated upon that river to New Orleans, supplying the adjacent country, the West India islands, and the coasts of the gulf, are now either lying idly in the hands of the producers, or are forced upon the railroads and lakes, seeking an eastern market.

This increases the prices of freight, and deducts a proportional amount from the gains of the western farmers and traders. We are suffering to-day in the low price of wheat and corn from this cause, while the markets of the world are becoming bare of our products.

This glut in the routes carrying our grain, pork, cattle, &c., must continue until the Mississippi river is opened. The northwest is, therefore, interested peculiarly in the expedition of Gen. Fremont, for the purpose of clearing that great national thoroughfare from the pirates and rebels who infest its waters.

The enlistments should, therefore, go on till he has a well appointed army of 100,000 men for the great work before him; he should be strengthened by the government in every way possible, so that there shall be no failure, when our legions are set in motion; and above all, public sentiment should sustain him with a generous and abiding confidence.

When the rebel armies are cleaned out in Missouri, which we hope will be the case in a few days, the road "to New Orleans" should be taken, and our brave army and its leader should never have occasion to look back until another "eighth of January" opens again the great valley of the Mississippi, to peace and its glorious consequences.

The Surrender of Lexington.

The fact that the forces under Col. Mulligan surrendered on Friday afternoon, cannot be doubted. Two thousand of them have arrived at Quincy, under parole not to serve against the confederates during the war.

The causes of the surrender are left in doubt. One account says the troops were without water for two days—another that their ammunition gave out, and still another that the cowardly home guards put up the white flag. It appears, also, that they agreed upon the terms of surrender, against the commands of Col. Mulligan, who, though wounded, would not give up his sword until taken from him by main force.

So far as is known no reinforcements arrived, on either side of the river, previous to the surrender. What the particulars of the contest are have not transpired, further than that they all but the Missouri home guards fought bravely throughout, against six or eight times their number.

The public mind is shocked by this unfortunate termination of the affair at Lexington, and is demanding to know upon whom to cast the blame. There are various classes of men who are anxious to make Gen. Fremont the victim. There are those, both in the republican and democratic parties, who fear his popularity; there are some who want contracts and cannot get them; those whose vanity has not been sufficiently flattered by the General; the regular army influence has always been against Fremont, because he did not come up through West Point—they are against him; and numerous other classes of people who, in a change in the command, hope to better themselves in some way. All these swell the chorus of condemnation. It is easy for an enemy to denounce a man unheard; but all just men wait for the proof of charges before they pass judgment. We hope the public will do as in this case, and not be led astray by wild and improbable charges.

Who believes the Chicago Tribune when it says that Col. Mulligan's messengers waited three days before Gen. Fremont's door to gain audience to deliver their dispatches? We are not of the number. It is too improbable to be credited by sane men. The Tribune's credulity has been imposed upon. Again, why should this disaster "terminate Gen. Fremont's career"? or at least, why should we or they so decide before all the facts in the case are known? If there had been no cowardly home guards in the garrison, it would not

have surrendered, perhaps. Then General Fremont would have been fit to be continued in command! If the reinforcements had arrived in time, as they ought to have done, if they had started from their places of destination as published, and captured Price, then Gen. Fremont would have been the most sagacious of generals!—Then he would have been somebody's candidate for the presidency! Now, for want of something needful—in troops, faithful and vigilant officers to lead them to the rescue, or some other unexplained cause—a force of 2,500 men has been captured,—and Gen. Fremont is instantly to be deposed, without a hearing. This is the justice of journalism, is it? Then God help those who lead our armies in this war.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin thus alludes to the location of the Rock and Green county regiment in this city:

We understand that one of the Wisconsin regiments is to be quartered at Waupun and another at Superior, so as to divide up the patronage as much as possible, and let everybody get a dip.

It is precisely such sneers as the above towards other points in the state which begets ill will towards Milwaukee. That city is cursed by a great many upstarts and fools like the Wisconsin writer, who are a damage to its progress. Milwaukee cannot live without the good will of the interior, and can never be obtained by superciliousness towards its neighbors. The formation of the 13th regiment is mainly due to efforts made in this city, and if we succeed in recruiting a regiment which would not otherwise be formed, we do not see why it should not be quartered here. Let Milwaukee county get up a regiment without aid from others, if she can. When she does, a little vanity on her part may be pardonable.

AN ADDRESS
Delivered at the Rock County People's Fair, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861,
by Hon. J. K. Boeltche.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have come here at your invitation to address you at an agricultural fair; but I cannot speak of agriculture to-day—my heart is too full of another theme.

I have come from my home on the shore of Lake Michigan—a great inland sea—whose waters are whitened every day with the sails of ships laden with the products of agriculture; but I cannot speak of commerce now.

I have come through a country rich beyond comparison, which even Tuscany does not equal for beauty and fertility. I have come to this best, busiest, and most beautiful city, set like a gem in the center of the garden of it all. I am surrounded here by the richest products of agriculture and rarest specimens of mechanical skill; by all that comes from the field and the garden, the loom, the bench, the forge and the anvil. More than all, I stand in the midst of a people, towards whom, from frequent intercourse and peculiar relations in times past, my heart is always drawn by the strongest ties of personal friendship and regard.

But all these things, instead of inspiring me to dwell upon the arts of peace and the delights of friendship, fill my overburdened soul with the great theme of the day, and of every hour of the day: that theme is WAR! WAR!! that ever present theme, morning, noon and night; the last ere we sleep, the first when we wake. I could not speak on any other subject if I would, and I would not if I could.

Oh, what are all these worth! the cattle from a thousand fields, flocks and herds and fields and gardens, cities and towns, so long as immense armies of traitors are within sight of the nation's capital breathing threatenings and slaughter, led on by the malice of fiends?

Oh, what is this valley of the Rock river, with all its riches and beautiful cities, set along upon its bank from its sources to its mouth, like a necklace of pearls upon the bosom of mother earth? What are all these to us so long as, looking down the stream, we see gathering hosts of traitors threatening to invade a sister state, lay waste her fields, burn her cities, slay her sons, and ravish her daughters? Oh, who can speak of these things while the Union men, our friends and brothers, in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia and all the cotton states, are hunted down like wild beasts, by worse than savage foes?

"Strike the bold anvil, the war dogs are howling, Alas! they eagerly snuff up thy prey;
The red clouds of war o'er our forests are swelling,
Soft peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away."

The infants shriek and cling close to their mothers;
The youth grasp their swords—for the combat prepare,
While heavy weeps fathers and lovers and brothers
Who trust to display the American star!"

Yes, the day for oration is gone—the day for heroic deeds has come! The war is actually begun, and we must fight it through. Some of our own sons have already fallen, and many more may fall before it ends, but we must fight it through.

All that is good in republican government, all that our fathers struggled for in the revolution, all that is worth having in modern and christian civilization, all the hopes of constitutional liberty for ourselves and for all mankind are staked upon this issue, and we must fight it through, cost what it may. I saw the other day a letter from a distinguished judge and a Union man, in Florida, in which he said that the men of the south who led this rebellion were "determined to overthrow republican government and establish a military empire on this continent, and the north must submit to it, or must fight on and fight it through." By God's help, we shall fight it through.

I have never, not for an hour, doubted the ultimate result; and nothing thus far has occurred to shake my confidence. Even our temporary disasters have become our greatest victories.

When Major Anderson removed his little command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, Floyd, the traitor, by telegraph, ordered him back. Gen. Cass, the patriot, denounced that order and broke up Buchanan's cabinet. That saved Washington from seizure by the conspirators, and brought

Holt and Dix into the control of the army and treasury, and made Stanton attorney general. But the mass of the people of the northern states were still divided. The leading papers and men of the democratic party were still bitter in their denunciations of the republican President. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, however, and its evacuation by that little band of heroes, touched, as with electric fire, the vital nerve of patriotism. Party, politicians and press were thrown to the wind.

With a few miserable exceptions the people became a unit. As one man they pledged their support to the President, and offered at once all their men and all their money to crush out this unholy rebellion. By the fall of Fort Sumter what a glorious victory was won? A victory of patriotism over faction; of genuine love of country and constitutional liberty, over a still lingering attachment to the decaying remains of a dead party organization.

President Lincoln responded nobly, placing many of the representative men of the late democratic party at once in important commands in the army.

But our early successes in Missouri under Lyon, Blair and Sigel, and in Western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, where in every battle our forces had driven the rebels three to one, led our Generals in command at Washington to underrate the numbers and strength of position of the rebels at Manassas, and to place too great reliance upon raw troops in attacking and carrying batteries. The result was that our forces were led to attack superior numbers upon their own chosen field, in their own entrenchments, when the position itself made them two to one.

You know what followed. But painful, disastrous and mortifying as were some of its results, it has accomplished this great good.

It has opened the eyes of officers and soldiers to the necessity for greater skill and better discipline; and the eyes of the whole people to the greatness of the struggle, which but few indeed as yet have realized. It has given the President the occasion and made him feel the necessity of placing in the active command of the army of the Potomac and the Mississippi the best generals and the most executive men of our time, McClellan and Fremont. I regret to say that shortly before the battle at Bull Run an order was promulgated that not a fugitive slave should be harbored within our lines. To that order, I will not say, we can directly trace the disasters of that days work. But I will say this, that but for that order, in all human probability, a hundred slaves who had been at work at Manassas, or in that neighborhood, would have deserted from the rebels and entered our lines, bringing full information of their numbers and positions. And with that information our generals would not have run the hazard of a battle against superior numbers in position. That order has been substantially reversed since our defeat there.

This is indeed God's war. In high places men are beginning to feel their dependence on the God of battles, and that they must fight with Him, and not against Him, if they would win the great victory.

Slowly, but surely, all things are leading to the solution of the great question, the cause of causes, of all our national troubles, the negro question, including that of race as well as of condition. I have labored, and hoped, and prayed for a peaceful solution, by which, in Hayti, Yucatan, Central or South America, we could find a better and happier and more congenial home for our emancipated colored men, and for all that should become emancipated. I will still labor, hope and pray for such a result as the only wise and peaceful solution; a solution, which would, in the end, bring freedom and happiness both to master and slave. One, which would forever postpone the fearful conflict of race, to the joy of the master and the slave.

But their insane and unaccountable madness, makes me sometimes hesitate, and almost believe they are determined that it shall be solved in blood alone. Slavery sent Walker and his filibuster band to seize Nicaragua, sent Lopez to seize Cuba and annex it to the Union. Slavery repealed the Missouri compromise. Slavery invaded and subjugated Kansas. Slavery demanded the Lecompton constitution. Slavery demanded that we should pay \$200,000,000 for Cuba. Last winter, slavery with a drawn sword in its hand, demanded that we should make a new constitution, giving new guarantees, to carry slavery all over Mexico and Central America, or that the constitution and the Union should die at its hands. Slavery is proclaimed to be the corner stone of the constitution of the conspirators. It has already destroyed the substance of republican institutions in the cotton states. It is making despotism efforts to do so in the border states. It is bold, reckless and defiant. There is no crime of which it is not guilty. Falsehood, perjury, robbery and treason, have no stain which you do not find upon its hands.

Our clemency has been denied; our forbearance exhausted; the time for earnest and terrible work has come. If they will persist in their effort to build up and spread the dominion of human slavery; if they will continue in rebellion against the government; if they will force on the terrible issue, and compel us to answer the question, whether slavery or the constitution shall perish, then perish slavery, and let the Union and the constitution live forever.

If blinded by passion, if lost to all sense of patriotism, honor or moral obligation, slavery will continue to wage this wicked and unholy war against the mildest and best government upon earth, be it so. It is but preparing itself for a terrible judgment; for its final retribution when the red right hand of Almighty wrath shall sweep it with the besom of destruction.

Nathaniel C. McLean, eldest son of the late Judge McLean, of the supreme court, is raising a regiment in Ohio for Gen. Fremont's army. The field officers are among the first citizens of Cincinnati, and it is to be a model regiment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.
Ross Winans of Baltimore has been released from imprisonment, and will immediately return to his home in Baltimore. It is understood that he has taken the oath of allegiance. Washington reports assert that the exaggerated reports are manufactured by the contract jobbers and their agents in this city in order to further their own purposes.

The treasury department is still actively engaged in the preparation of the treasury notes. Large amounts have been sent to the western states where they enter at once into the home circulation and are eagerly taken up.

The loyal men of Maryland are doing their share for the support of the government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in that state and a third is forming.

Quartermaster Meigs is in Philadelphia transacting important business relating to contracts for army supplies.

Secretary Cameron will return to this city to-morrow.

The war department has no confirmation of the surrender of Col. Mulligan at Lexington.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Fremont is to be removed. The President especially contradicts the rumor.

St. Louis, N. F., Sept. 23.
The Persia arrived here and reports meeting the Great Eastern putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state.

The Sunday Times' editorial ridicules the passport system of the United States, and says it will not secure the desired end.

The only complaint that England has to make in the matter, is in regard to the discourtesy to Lord Lyons in leaving him to learn of the new arrangement from the newspapers.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkation for Canada. A letter from Dr. Russell, in the London Times, says that the movements of federalists by water, both on seaboard and the Mississippi river, must greatly embarrass the south.

LACON, Ill., Sept. 23.
Graves & Co.'s distillery was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$300,000—insured.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 23.
C. C. Thiers warehouse was destroyed by fire last night, with about 50,000 bushels of grain. Loss, \$100,000—partly insured.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.
The 7th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers arrived here at six o'clock this morning. They were received in a befitting manner. The whole regiment were breakfasted by the generous people of the city. They were received in a befitting manner at Chicago, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and here. Their journey has been marked by one continued demonstration from every fence, house and platform. Many a "God bless you," was heard from every side. This is pronounced by all who have seen it, the crack regiment of the west—in every respect a splendid body of men, etc. Their good behavior and soldierly bearing speaks for the ability of their Hungarian commander, Col. Van Dor, and their Lieut. Col. Robinson, and their efficient captain, Col. Robinson, and their efficient captain, Col. Robinson.

The name of Gov. Randall has become as familiar as household words. In the line he is constantly cheered as the patriotic governor of the north-west, the soldier's friend. Recruits joined at Chicago, expressing a desire to join a regiment from the state whose governor clothes and takes care of its soldiers so well, and cheer lustily for him. He is their favorite governor.

There have been eleven cases of sickness—five of measles and six of general exhaustion. They are all doing well under the efficient and prompt care of Surgeon Palmer. All the wants of the regiment are looked after by the state agent. The regiment leaves at 11 o'clock A. M. for Harrisburg.

The officers of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad have shown every possible attention, and fulfilled their contract to the letter.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.
St. Louis, Sept. 23.
The object in calling the State Convention to meet to-day is to organize a convention which was ordered for the first Monday in November, and to provide money for organizing the Union militia.

The only money available at present for that purpose is \$200,000, advanced to Gov. Gamble by the general government.

General Simon B. Buckner, who heads the confederate forces that have invaded Kentucky, owns over thirty houses and lots in Chicago, obtained some years ago by marriage to a rich Chicago lady.

They are doubtless liable to confiscation under the act of Congress.

The Osage bridge, eight miles this side of Jefferson City, is being fortified by the Federals.

Cannon are sent up from this city. Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Sept. 23.
About 700 non-commissioned officers and privates of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here from Lexington, Missouri, by the Quincy and St. Joseph railroad, about six o'clock this evening. The remainder, amounting to about 1,400, will be here to-morrow and next day.

Col. Mulligan's force at Lexington, it is stated by these soldiers, did not exceed twenty-five men, including several companies of Missouri Home Guards. The success upon Mulligan's entrenchments commenced on Thursday, the 12th inst., and was continued from day to day until Friday last, at 5 o'clock p. m., when the Union flag was hauled down by the Home Guards of Missouri, who had acted inefficiently and cowardly during the whole siege.

Col. Mulligan refused to surrender, but being wounded in one of his legs at the time, he could not prevent it. As he had but five or six charges left for his artillery, and being nearly out of ammunition for his infantry and cavalry, he could have held out but a little longer.

Col. Thomas A. Marshall, of the cavalry, is said to have acted most cowardly, though his men conducted themselves with great bravery and gallantry, making several destructive charges upon the enemy.

After the surrender, when the rebels approached Col. Mulligan, and demanded his sword, he refused to deliver it up, and they took it from him by physical force.

Col. Mulligan and his command have covered themselves with glory while somebody somewhere is terribly guilty of a great wrong for not having him reinforced in time.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are still held as prisoners.

QUINCY, Sept. 24—1 o'clock p. m.
Col. Mulligan surrendered on Friday—The commissioned officers were held prisoners. The others are sworn not to fight against the confederates again and are released. Two thousand of them arrived here this evening. They had been without water for two days. Their captives were released. They had no reinforcements, and Gen. Fremont had no duty otherwise than to surrender. The loss is not so large on either side as reported.

Gen. Prentiss assumed command in north Missouri and started west yesterday noon. He is west of Brookfield, and is now out of the rebels, supposed to be a part of Price's force. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

Reports are rife that a body of 3,000 to 4,000 rebels are marching on St. Joseph.—An attack is expected there to-morrow.

Palmyra is not free from danger, and it would not be surprising if the rebels made their appearance there before morning.

To-day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)
MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 23.
The Times' Washington despatch says the excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri—the probability of the surrender of Mulligan's command. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn before this reaches you that Gen. Fremont has taken the field, corralled Price and his rebel crew and forced him to surrender.

Tribune's dispatch.—It is not unlikely that Gen. Fremont will be considered responsible, and the disaster may be immediate occasion for his removal. The matter will be considered in a cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Gen. Franklin has issued an order prohibiting soldiers from selling intoxicating liquors within the lines of his brigade on penalty of having notice to quit in six hours after the first offense.

Herald's dispatch.—A close reconnaissance to-day, developed the fact that the rebels are extending their lines of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield Station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in progress of erection at Munson's Hill, directly south of Munson's Hill, commanding the Alexandria turnpike, surrounded by a deep ditch.

Recently released prisoners from Richmond, represent the Union prisoners there who are wounded, as most infamously maltreated by rebel surgeons, who perform amputation and capital operations where there is not the slightest need; nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing humanity towards prisoners, are Georgians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is stated to be infamous. Sixteen of them, including one colonel and forty privates had escaped. 400 prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send all south to prevent escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi, are in the hands of the rebel army. A lady who visited Manassas, states that there 180,000 troops under Beauregard.

The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington Heights are burning to-night.

New York, Sept. 24.
The Herald has an interesting letter from Fort Monroe, dated Sept. 22d, with advice from Hatteras Inlet to the evening previous. It states that the expedition had destroyed a fort on Bacon Island. The Okechoke fort was found deserted, but the rebels had succeeded previously in removing two heavy guns to Newbern. All the guns, numbering eighteen long 32-pounders, and four 8-inch navy guns, were destroyed and the fort entirely burnt up. The light-house on the island was also burnt up.

Two heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which village, together with that of Okechoke, were visited. In both places the Union feeling was found pretty strong. Great complaints were made of the plundering propensities of the rebels.

Unfortunately Col. Hawkins has been unable to hold the fort, thus making necessary its destruction. The Union feeling is quite strong but smothered in Newbern. A meeting held in Hyde and other counties, resolved to remain at home on the approach of our forces, and to furnish all they could in the way of provisions.

Col. Hawkins had issued a proclamation, assuring all the loyal citizens of protection, and stating the true object of his expedition was to disarm them, and order them to the constitution. About 11,000 rebels are encamped about Beaufort, and Fort Macon has been greatly strengthened. They are also erecting strong batteries at Roanoke Island. It is reported that the rebels had landed a force about forty miles above Hatteras Inlet, intending to destroy the light house on Cape Hatteras and drive our forces from the Inlet. Col. Hawkins has sent a force to protect the Inlet.

The British gunboat Binaldo was off the Inlet.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
HUNTSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 23.
The following account of the siege of Lexington, is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington Saturday morning:

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during that time. There were no springs within six miles of the camp ground, and the water was so scarce that the men were forced to drink the urine of the men from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight, on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of a portion near to the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear; they then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

The men made no charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded them.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and secured the fort with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the federal flag and trampled it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million dollars, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan in the camp ground some time ago. The rebels seemed to care nothing for it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 24.
At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 21st Illinois regiment United States Volunteers called together for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in regard to the course of Gen. Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair. The following report of the committee to draft resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Fremont, and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by and now under his command; and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the government, but encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the republic;

Therefore resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well-known courage, unequalled genius, and indefatigable energy, have marked out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the west.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Gen. Fremont in the military department of the west, and that we will not, under any circumstances countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will at all times do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

FURT MONROE, Sept. 23.
Com. Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldsborough and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Col. De Russel leaves Old Point to-day to assume forthwith command of the Engineer Department in California.

The Markets.
New York, Sept. 24.
Receipts of flour 34,000 barrels, market heavy and prices favor buyers; sales 6,500 barrels, 5,20a5,40 super, state; 5,55a5,75 extra state; 5,20a5,40 super western; 5,55a5,75 common to medium extra western; 5,80a5,90 shipping brands extra. R. H. O. Canada flour quiet, sales 3,500 barrels, 5,20a5,30 super; 5,35a5,60 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,75a2,80 common to choice super. Receipts of wheat 185,000 bushels, market heavy and 1a2c lower, with very limited business doing to complete freight engagements.

It is manifestly bad policy to weaken the government at this time by unnecessary discussions of its policy. But it is proper that its acts should be fully known and fairly interpreted. To this extent we shall go; if those who are desirous that nothing should be said would set the example of silence, and refrain from mis-stating the position of the administration, there would be no discussion at all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A chance for a Good Bargain.
I will sell my stock of Groceries at a bargain, and at my store, during the war, at a low figure. Any person wishing to engage in the grocery business will find it safe to change to my store. My store, Main street, Janesville, Sept. 20th, 1861. J. S. JURY.

STAYED.—Gone into the enclosure of the suburban residence of Mr. J. S. JURY, a fine lot of land, one of them white, the other has used or two black upon one side. The owner is requested to pay, change and take them away. J. S. JURY. Janesville, Sept. 23d, 1861. J. S. JURY.

New Fall Goods!
We have just received a FULL STOCK of all the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods, which we are offering at very low prices FOR CASH.

ROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICA.
SHE IS EVER PROGRESSIVE!
The proprietor of this well known establishment has just returned from the east with the Largest and Best Stock of Clothing that even he has ever brought to this city. His place of business is at his old stand, MYERS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET, a spot which long years ago was familiar to the "mill-woman," and is now the favorite resort of all who desire to purchase the cheapest and best of Fall and Winter Clothing, every style of which he has on hand, and with which, by reason of his recent extensive purchases, his shelves are literally groaning.

Below this Immense Establishment the Flag of Young America still floats, that flag is the Stars and Stripes, a flag which, in spite of Treason and Traitors, and SLOP-SHOP TRADERS, must ever float.

"From where the rich magnolia blooms On Alabama's tide, To where the world of waters blend To form Niagara's pride." Such is the flag of Young America, and beneath it the proprietor of this Cheapest of all Cheap Clothing Stores, dispenses to the public at the LOWEST RATES all kinds of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

among which are the finest of Cloth Coats, Cassimere Coats and the best variety of BEAVER OVERCOATS. He has also on hand every style of Ready-Made Clothing for men and boys' wear, and of the best kind. Also, FANTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAYATS, STOCKS, HANKERCHIEFS, UNDER SHIRTS and every article of WEARING APPAREL that any man can need or want. Connected with his establishment he has also a Merchant Tailoring Department, at the head of which he has in his employ GEORGE BENTON, one of the very best cutters in the state.

Come then, gentlemen, to this Cheap and Loyal Establishment, you shall be clothed. Come to the mainline, come in the storm, come to the original Young America Clothing house and your wants shall be supplied.

MOSES HARSH, Proprietor of the Original Young America Clothing House, Myers' Block, Janesville, Wis.

N. B.—I will not mention the price of any article in my establishment. All I ask is that you should call and see, and Save Twenty-Five per Cent in your purchases. My facilities for buying goods are such that I am able to sell cheaper, and I will undersell any man in any line of trade in the city.

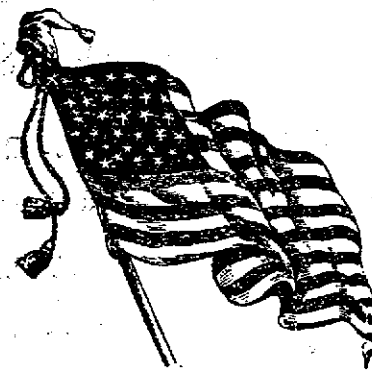
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ECHELIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CLOTHING, VESTINGS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin. CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. J. H. FOOTE.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.
The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS, CITY PROPERTY! Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call. R. E. DUNOCH, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished. J. H. FOOTE.

Dentistry.
M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over McElroy & Bry's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He now manufactures and repairs Dentures, Vulcanized Rubber B



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

JOSEPH RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

The Opening of the Mississippi River.

One of our eastern exchanges says that northern commerce is independent of the war. This may be true of the north and east, but this remark is not true of the west. So long as the Mississippi river is blockaded by the rebels the commerce of the north west will suffer immensely. The large shipments of produce and lumber which formerly floated upon that river to New Orleans, supplying the adjacent country, the West India islands, and the coasts of the gulf, are now either lying idly in the hands of the producers, or are forced upon the railroads and lakes, seeking an eastern market. This increases the prices of freight, and deducts a proportional amount from the gains of the western farmers and traders. We are suffering to-day in the low price of wheat and corn from this cause, while the markets of the world are becoming bare of our products. This glut in the routes carrying our grain, pork, cattle, &c., must continue until the Mississippi river is opened. The northwest is, therefore, interested peculiarly in the expedition of Gen. Fremont, for the purpose of clearing that great national thoroughfare from the pirates and rebels who infect its waters. The enlistments should, therefore, go on till he has a well appointed army of 100,000 men for the great work before him; he should be strengthened by the government in every way possible, so that there shall be no failure, when our legions are set in motion; and above all, public sentiment should sustain him with a generous and abiding confidence. When the rebel armies are cleaned out in Missouri, which we hope will be the case in a few days, the road "to New Orleans" should be taken, and our brave army and its leader should never have occasion to look back until another "eighth of January" opens again the great valley of the Mississippi, to peace and its glorious consequences.

The Surrender of Lexington.

The fact that the forces under Col. Mulligan surrendered on Friday afternoon, cannot now be doubted. Two thousand of them have arrived at Quincy, under parole not to serve against the confederates during the war. The causes of the surrender are left in doubt. One account says the troops were without water for two days—another that their ammunition gave out, and still another that the cowardly home guards put up the white flag. It appears, also, that they agreed upon the terms of surrender, against the commands of Col. Mulligan, who, though wounded, would not give up his sword until taken from him by main force. So far as is known no reinforcements arrived, on either side of the river, previous to the surrender. What the particulars of the contest are have not transpired, further than that they all but the Missouri home guards fought bravely throughout, against six or eight times their number. The public mind is shocked by this unfortunate termination of the affair at Lexington, and is demanding to know upon whom to cast the blame. There are various classes of men who are anxious to make Gen. Fremont the victim. There are those, both in the republican and democratic parties, who fear his popularity; there are some who want contracts and cannot get them; those whose vanity has not been sufficiently flattered by the General; the regular army influence has always been against Fremont, because he did not come up through West Point—they are against him; and numerous other classes of people who, in a change in the command, hope to better themselves in some way. All these swell the chorus of condemnation. It is easy for an enemy to denounce a man unheard; but all just men wait for the proof of charges before they pass judgment. We hope the public will do so in this case, and not be led astray by wild and improbable charges. Who believes the Chicago Tribune when it says that Col. Mulligan's messengers waited three days before Gen. Fremont's door to gain audience to deliver their dispatches? We are not of the number. It is too improbable to be credited by sane men. The Tribune's credulity has been imposed upon. Again, why should this disaster "terminate Gen. Fremont's career"? or at least, why should we or they so decide before all the facts in the case are known? If there had been no cowardly home guards in the garrison, it would not

have surrendered, perhaps. Then General Fremont would have been fit to be continued in command! If the reinforcements had arrived in time, as they ought to have done, if they had started from their places of destination as published, and captured Price, then Gen. Fremont would have been the most sagacious of generals!—Then he would have been somebody's candidate for the presidency! Now, for want of something useful—in troops, faithful and vigilant officers to lead them to the rescue, or some other unexplained cause—a force of 2,500 men has been captured, and Gen. Fremont is instantly to be deposed, without a hearing. This is the justice of journalism, is it? Then God help those who lead our armies in this war.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin thus alludes to the location of the Rock and Green county regiments in this city:

We understand that one of the Wisconsin regiments is to be quartered at Waupun and another at Superior, so as to divide up the patronage as much as possible, and let everybody get a dip.

It is precisely such sneers as the above towards other points in the state which allude to the location of the Rock and Green county regiments in this city: We understand that one of the Wisconsin regiments is to be quartered at Waupun and another at Superior, so as to divide up the patronage as much as possible, and let everybody get a dip.

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Holt and Dix into the control of the army and treasury, and made Stanton attorney general. But the mass of the people of the northern states were still divided. The leading papers and men of the democratic party were still bitter in their denunciations of the republican President. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, however, and its evacuation by that little band of heroes, touched, as with electric fire, the vital nerve of patriotism. Party, politicians and press were thrown to the wind.

With a few miserable exceptions the people became a unit. As one man they pledged their support to the President, and offered at once all their men and all their money to crush out this unholy rebellion.

By the fall of Fort Sumter what a glorious victory was won? A victory of patriotism over faction; of genuine love of country and constitutional liberty, over a still lingering attachment to the decaying remains of a dead party organization.

President Lincoln responded nobly, placing many of the representative men of the late democratic party at once in important commands in the army.

But our early successes in Missouri under Lyon, Blair and Sigel, and in Western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, where in every battle our forces had driven the rebels three to one, led our Generals in command at Washington to underrate the numbers and strength of position of the rebels at Manassas, and to place too great reliance upon raw troops in attacking and carrying batteries. The result was that our forces were led to attack superior numbers upon their own chosen field, in their own entrenchments, when the position itself made them two to one.

You know what followed. But painful, disastrous and mortifying as were some of its results, it has accomplished this great good.

It has opened the eyes of officers and soldiers to the necessity for greater skill and better discipline; and the eyes of the whole people to the greatness of the struggle, which but few indeed as yet have realized.

It has given the President the occasion and made him feel the necessity of placing in the active command of the army of the Potomac and the Mississippi the best generals and the most executive men of our time, McClellan and Fremont.

I regret to say that shortly before the battle at Bull Run an order was promulgated that not a fugitive slave should be harbored within our lines. To that order, I will not say, we can directly trace the disasters of that days work. But I will say this, that but for that order, in all human probability, a hundred slaves who had been at work at Manassas, or in that neighborhood, would have deserted from the rebels and entered our lines, bringing full information of their numbers and positions. And with that information our generals would not have run the hazard of a battle against superior numbers in position. That order has been substantially reversed since our defeat there.

This is indeed God's war. In high places men are beginning to feel their dependence on the God of battles, and that they must fight with Him, and not against Him, if they would win the great victory.

Slowly, but surely, all things are leading to the solution of the great question, the cause of causes, of all our national troubles, the negro question, including that of race as well as of condition. I have labored, and hoped, and prayed for a peaceful solution, by which, in Hayti, Yucatan, Central or South America, we could find a better and happier and more congenial home for our emancipated colored men, and for all that should become emancipated. I will still labor, hope and pray for such a result, as the only wise and peaceful solution; a solution, which would, in the end, bring freedom and happiness both to master and slave. One, which would forever postpone the fearful conflict of race, to the joy of the master and the slave.

But their insane and unaccountable madness, makes me sometimes hesitate, and almost believe they are determined that it shall be solved in blood alone. Slavery sent Walker and his filibuster band to seize Nicaragua, sent Lopez to seize Cuba and annex it to the Union. Slavery repealed the Missouri compromise. Slavery invaded and subjugated Kansas. Slavery demanded the Lecompton constitution. Slavery demanded that we should pay \$200,000,000 for Cuba. Last winter, slavery with a drawn sword in its hand, demanded that we should make a new constitution, giving new guarantees, to carry slavery all over Mexico and Central America; or, that the constitution and the Union should die at its hands. Slavery is proclaimed to be the corner stone of the constitution of the conspirators. It has already destroyed the substance of republican institutions in the cotton states. It is making despotism efforts to do so in the border states. It is bold, reckless and defiant. There is no crime of which it is not guilty. Falsehood, perjury, robbery and treason, have no stain which it does not find upon its hands.

Our clemency has been derided; our forbearance exhausted; the time for earnest and terrible work has come. If they will still persist in their effort to build up and spread the dominion of human slavery; if they will continue in rebellion against the government; if they will force on the terrible issue, and compel us to answer the question, whether slavery or the constitution shall perish, then perish slavery, and let the Union and the constitution live forever.

If blinded by passion, if lost to all sense of patriotism, honor or moral obligation, slavery will continue to wage this wicked and unholy war against the mildest and best government upon earth, be it so. It is but preparing itself for a terrible judgment; for its final retribution when the red right hand of Almighty wrath shall sweep it with the besom of destruction.

Nathaniel C. McLean, eldest son of the late Judge McLean, of the supreme court, is raising a regiment in Ohio for Gen. Fremont's army. The field officers are among the first citizens of Cincinnati, and it is to be a model regiment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Ross Winans of Baltimore, has been released from imprisonment. He will immediately return to his home in Baltimore. It is understood that he has taken the oath of allegiance. Washington reports assert that the exaggerated reports are manufactured by the contract jobbers and their agents in this city in order to further their own purposes.

The treasury department is still actively engaged in the preparation of the treasury notes. Large amounts have been sent to the western states where they enter at once into the home circulation and are eagerly taken up.

The loyal men of Maryland are doing their share for the support of the government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in that state and a third is forming.

Quartermaster Meigs is in Philadelphia transacting important business relating to contracts for army supplies.

Secretary Cameron will return to this city tomorrow.

The war department has no confirmation of the surrender of Col. Mulligan at Lexington.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Fremont is to be removed. The President especially contradicts the rumor.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 23.

The Persia arrived here and reports meeting the Great Eastern putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state.

The Sunday Times' editorial ridicules the passport system of the United States, and says it will not secure the desired ends.

The only complaint that England has to make in the matter, is in regard to the discourtesy to Lord Lyons in leaving him to learn of the new arrangement from the newspapers.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkation for Canada.

A letter from Dr. Russell, in the London Times, says that the movements of federalists by water, both on seaboard and the Mississippi river, must greatly embarrass the south.

Lacon, Ill., Sept. 23.

Graves & Co.'s distillery was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$30,000—insured.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 23.

C. C. Thiers warehouse was destroyed by fire last night, with about 50,000 bushels of grain. Loss \$10,000—partly insured.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.

The 7th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers arrived here at six o'clock this morning. They were received in a befitting manner by the generous people of the city.

They were received in a befitting manner by the generous people of the city. Their journey has been marked by one continued demonstration from every fence, house and platform. Many a "God bless you," was heard from every side.

This is pronounced by all who have seen it, the crack regiment of the west—in every respect a splendid body of men, etc. Their good behavior and soldierly bearing speaks for the ability of their Hungarian commander, Col. Van Dor, and their Lieut. Col. Robinson, and their efficient captain.

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Missouri and started west yesterday noon. He is west of Brookfield, and is now out off by the rebels, supposed to be a part of Price's force. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

Reports are rife that a body of 3,000 to 4,000 rebels are marching on St. Joseph. An attack is expected there to-morrow.

Palmyra is not free from danger, and it would not be surprising if the rebels made their appearance there before morning.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 23.

The Times' Washington despatch says the excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri—the probability of the surrender of Mulligan's command. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn before this reaches you that Gen. Fremont has taken the field, corralled Price and his rebel crew and forced him to surrender.

Tribune's despatch.—It is not unlikely that Gen. Fremont will be considered responsible, and the disaster may be immediate occasion for his removal. The matter will be considered in a cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Gen. Franklin has issued an order prohibiting sutlers from selling intoxicating liquors within the lines of his brigade on the Missouri river. The penalty is \$500 extra for having notice to quit in six hours after the first offence.

Herald's despatch.—A close reconnaissance to-day, developed the fact that the rebels are extending their lines of fortification from Munson's Hill towards Springfield Station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in progress of erection at Mason's Hill, directly south of Munson's Hill, commanding the Columbia turnpike, surrounded by a deep ditch.

Recently released prisoners from Richmond, represent the Union prisoners there who are wounded, as most infamously maltreated by rebel surgeons, who perform amputation and capital operations where there is not the slightest need; nearly all result in fatality. The only persons showing humanity towards prisoners, are Georgians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is stated to be infamous.

Sixteen of them, including one colonel and forty privates had escaped. 400 prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send all south to prevent escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of Alabamians and Mississippians, are in want of woolen garments and shoes.

A lady who visited Manassas, states that there 180,000 troops under Beauregard.

The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington Heights are burning to-night.

Foreign Monitors, dated Sept. 23d, with advices from Hatteras Inlet to the evening press. It states that the expedition had destroyed a fort on Bacon Island. The Ocracoke fort was found deserted, but the rebels had succeeded previously in removing two heavy guns to Newbern. All the guns, numbering eighteen long 32-pounders, and four 8-inch navy guns, were destroyed and the fort entirely burnt up. The light-house on the island was also burnt up.

Two heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which village, together with that of Ocracoke, were visited. In both places the Union feeling was found pretty strong. Great complaints were made of the plundering propensities of the rebels.

Unfortunately Col. Hawkins had not men enough to hold the fort, thus making necessary its destruction. The Union feeling is quite strong but smothered in Newbern.

A meeting held in Hyde and other counties, resolved to remain at home on the approach of our forces, and to furnish all they could in the way of provisions.

Col. Hawkins had issued a proclamation, assuring all the loyal citizens of protection, and stating the true object of his expedition was to give them back law, order and the constitution. About 11,000 rebels are encamped about Beaufort, and Fort Macon had been greatly strengthened.

Also erecting strong batteries at Konoake Island. It is reported that the rebels had landed a force of about forty miles above Hatteras Inlet, intending to destroy the light house on Cape Hatteras and drive our forces from the Inlet. Col. Hawkins has sent a force to protect the Inlet.

The British gunboat Rinaldo was off the Inlet.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

HENSON, Mo., Sept. 23.

The following account of the siege of Lexington, is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington Saturday morning:

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar for quenching their thirst during that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp grounds as has been stated; the supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight, on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of a portion next to the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of bomb shells, rolled them in advance, and under their cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear; they then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded them.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the federal flag and trampled it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million dollars, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan in the camp ground some time ago. The rebels speedily searched it.

Col. Mulligan was like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and carried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 21st Illinois regiment United States Volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Gen. Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair. The following report of a committee to draft resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Fremont; and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by and now under his command; and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the government, but encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the republic.

Resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well-known courage, unequalled genius, and indefatigable energy, have marked out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the west.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Gen. Fremont in the military department of the west, and that we will not under any circumstances countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will at all times do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 23.

Com. Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldsborough and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Colonel De Buss leaves Old Point to-day to assume command of the command of the Engineer Department in California.

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The Markets.

New York, Sept. 24.

Receipts of flour 24,000 barrels; market heavy and prices favor buyers; sales 6,500 barrels, 5,200,40 super state; 5,550,75 extra state; 5,200,40 super western; 5,550,75 common to medium extra western; 5,800,90 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canada flour quiet, sales 3,500 barrels, 5,200,40 super state; 5,550,75 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,750,40 common to choice super. Receipts of wheat 185,036 bushels, market heavy and 12c lower, with very limited business doing to complete freight engagements.

It is manifestly bad policy to weaken the government at this time by unnecessary discussions of its policy. But it is proper that its acts should be fully known and fairly interpreted. To this extent we shall go; if those who are desirous that nothing should be said would set the example of silence, and refrain from misstating the position of the administration, there would be no discussion at all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A chance for a Good Bargain.

I WILL sell my Stock of Groceries at a bargain, and sell my stock, during the war, at a low figure. Any person wishing to engage in the Grocery business will find it profitable to make money, acquire at my store, Main street.

STRAYED.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th inst., two FOS and three black and white dogs, the other has one black and white dog on side. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them home.

New Fall Goods!

We have just received a FULL STOCK of all the latest styles of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gents' Furnishing Goods, which we are offering at very low prices

FOR CASH.

ROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

SHE IS EVER PROGRESSIVE!

Largest and Best Stock of Clothing

that even he has ever brought to this city. His place of business is at his old stand,

MYERS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

Fall and Winter Clothing,

every style of which he has on hand, and with which, by reason of his recent extensive purchase, his

Shelves are Literally Groaning.

